



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING (BSN)  
September-December 2024 TRIMESTER MAIN EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 225/BSM 316- Gynaecology**

**DATE: DECEMBER 3<sup>RD</sup> 2024**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**START: 9:00AM**

**END: 11:00AM**

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**Instructions**

- 1) This exam is out of 70
- 2) This paper has three sections: Section I: Multiple choice Questions (MCQ) (20 marks), Section II: Short answer questions (SAQ) (30 marks) and Section III: Long answer question (LAQ) (20marks)
- 3) Answer **ALL** questions in Section I and Section II and III
- 4) Answer all the questions in the examination booklets provided
- 5) Any rough work to be done at the back of the answer booklet

**SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)**

1. Intramural fibroids affect;-
  - A. Perimetrium
  - B. Myometrium
  - C. Pelvic ligaments
  - D. Uterine Submucosa
2. The most common maternal fistula associated with difficult childbirth is:
  - A. Rectovaginal
  - B. Vesicovaginal
  - C. Uterovaginal
  - D. Urethrovaginal
3. The definitive treatment of severe endometriosis is:
  - A. Total hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy
  - B. Sub-total hysterectomy and Oophorectomy
  - C. Hormonal replacement therapy and oophorectomy
  - D. Sub-total hysterectomy and hormonal therapy
4. Intrauterine insemination is used to treat infertility due to:
  - A. Blocked fallopian tubes
  - B. Female hormonal imbalances
  - C. Cervical mucus antibodies
  - D. Anovulatory cycles
5. Polycystic Ovarian syndrome can be caused by:
  - A. Postmenopausal women with early sexual debut
  - B. Deficiency of human chorionic gonadotropin hormone
  - C. Abnormal follicular development
  - D. Hyperactivity of the ovaries

6. The common causative organisms for pelvic inflammatory Disease are:
- A. Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoea
  - B. Trichomonas vaginalis and Streptococcus aureus
  - C. Treponema pallidum and Mycoplasma genitalium
  - D. Gardnerella vaginalis and Hemophilus influenzae.
7. Human papilloma virus commonly affects the:
- A. Cervix, vulva and vagina
  - B. Endometrium, cervix and vulva
  - C. Vagina, ovaries and cervix
  - D. Cervix, myometrium and vagina
8. Colporrhaphy is indicated for vaginal wall repair to treat:
- A. Cervical polyps
  - B. Non-malignant Vaginal tumours
  - C. Pelvic genital prolapses
  - D. Reproductive fistula
9. The following are male causes of infertility EXCEPT:
- A. Low sperm count
  - B. Poor sperm motility
  - C. Being underweight
  - D. Alcoholism
10. One of the following statements is TRUE about salpingectomy:
- A. It is the surgical removal of fallopian tubes in ectopic pregnancy
  - B. It is the surgical repair of blocked fallopian tubes
  - C. It is the surgical incision of the fallopian tubes to remove an ectopic pregnancy
  - D. Salpingectomy of one fallopian tube renders one infertile

11. The commonest presenting symptom for fibroids is:
- A. Lower abdominal pain
  - B. Postcoital bleeding
  - C. Heavy menstrual periods
  - D. Palpable abdominal mass
12. Radical hysterectomy involves the removal of:
- A. Uterus and fallopian tubes
  - B. Uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaries
  - C. Uterus, cervix, fallopian tubes and ovaries
  - D. Uterus, cervix, part of vagina, fallopian tubes, ovaries and pelvic lymph nodes
13. The correct statement about myomectomy is:
- A. It involves the removal of endometrial tissues
  - B. Is indicated in endometrial cancer
  - C. Leads to loss of fertility.
  - D. Performed to manage symptomatic fibroids
14. Bartholin's abscess is usually caused by:
- A. Streptococcus pyogenes
  - B. Staphylococcus aureus
  - C. Chlamydia trachomatis
  - D. Trichomonas vaginalis
15. The standard gynecological examination position is:
- A. Trendelenburg position
  - B. Lithotomy Position
  - C. Dorsal recumbent
  - D. Sims' position

16. The most common gynecological examination is :
- A. Breast examination
  - B. Pelvic examination
  - C. Vaginal examination
  - D. External genitalia examination
17. An examination to diagnose precancerous cervical cells is:
- A. Pap smear test
  - B. Visual inspection by acetic acid
  - C. Colposcopy
  - D. Endometrial biopsy
18. The vasomotor symptoms of menopause are:
- A. Palpitations, vaginal dryness and mood swings
  - B. Vaginal dryness, hot flushes and memory loss
  - C. Night sweats, hot flushes and chills
  - D. Night sweats, memory loss and mood swings
19. The following are clinical features of andropause EXCEPT:
- A. Sleep disturbances
  - B. Irritability and mood swings
  - C. Decreased libido
  - D. Increased muscle mass and strength
20. Gestational trophoblastic disease affects the:
- A. Ovaries
  - B. Fallopian Tubes
  - C. Uterus
  - D. Vulva

**SECTION II:SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

1. State four (4) symptoms of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)- (4 marks)
2. Outline the classification spontaneous abortion (5 marks)
3. State four (4) menstrual disorders (6 marks)
4. Outline five (5) stages of breast cancer (5 marks)
5. State five (5) predisposing factors to ectopic pregnancy (5 marks)
6. State five (5) male reproductive disorders (5 marks)

**SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION 20 MARKS**

1. Cancer of the cervix is ranked second to female reproductive cancers.
  - (a) Outline the staging of cervical cancer (6 marks)
  - (b) Outline the appropriate treatment options for cervical cancer stage 1 (4 marks)
  - (c) Outline five preventive measures for cervical cancer (10 marks)